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GENUS *UNIO* RETZIUS, 1788.

25. *Unio crassidens* Lamarck, 1819.
    Occurs rather sparingly in the Wapsipinicon at Independence. Hitherto reported only from the Iowa and Mississippi rivers.
26. *Unio gibbosus* Barnes, 1823.
    Represented by numerous specimens from the Wapsipinicon.

GENUS *QUADRULA* RAFINESQUE, 1820.

27. *Qu. coccinea* (Conrad, 1836) Baker, 1898.
    Occurs sparingly in the Turkey, Wapsipinicon, and Volga drainage systems.
28. *Qu. lachrymosa* (Lea, 1828) Baker, 1898.
    Wapsipinicon: rare.
29. *Qu. plicata* (Say, 1816) Baker, 1898.
    Very abundant in the Wapsipinicon. It is found in the Volga, nor have we seen any specimens from the Turkey.
30. *Qu. pustulosa* (Lea, 1831) Baker, 1898.
    Wapsipinicon: rather rare.
31. *Qu. rubiginosa* (Lea, 1829) Baker, 1898.
    Wapsipinicon: abundant; also found in the Turkey and Volga rivers.
32. *Qu. undulata* (Barnes, 1823) Baker, 1898.
    This species occurs not rarely in the Wapsipinicon. It is readily distinguished from the closely related *Qu. plicata* by the greater inflation of the shell and prominence of the beaks in that species. In *Qu. undulata* the shell is rather compressed and the beaks are low.

Independence, Iowa,
May 30, 1910.

New Plants from North Dakota. II.

J. Lunell.

Gutierrezia Greenei sp. nov.

Radix ligneus longitudine variabilis, plerumque autem brevis, caudice crasso ligneo (uno vel duobus) caules protinus emittente, vel ramis plerisque ligneis e superficie superiore caudicis oriundis, qui caules singulos usque quaternos gerunt. Caules 1-3 dm. alti, herbacei, scabri, in caudice confertissimi,

valde foliosi, praesertim apicem versus. Plantae depauperatae paucos tantum et remotos, plantae autem luxuriosae plurimos et densos caules habent. Folia lineari—lanceolata, in caule 1.5-3 cm. longa, 2-4 mm. lata, in ramis 1.5-2 cm. longa, 1 mm. lata, minutatim punctata, margine ciliolata, apice acuto, colore splendido saturate viridi et quodammodo flavescente. Inflorescentia caulem superiorem occupans ramosa, foliis minoribus foliosissima, ramis eius terminatis in cymo valde contracto, sive plano sive rotundato. Involucra 4.5-5 mm. alta, cylindrica vel nonnihil turbinata, viscida, summa in 3-4 capitulorum glomerulis sessilia, lateralia pedunculata. Bracteae involucri in 3-4 seriebus positae, late lanceolatae, virides vel apicibus viridibus pallidae, obtusae vel acuminatae. Flores pallide vel plerumque saturate flavi. Flores radiati 4-6, flores discoidei 3-5.

The ligneous root of variable length, but mostly short, with one or two thick ligneous crowns directly emitting the stems, or there are several ligneous ramifications from the upper surface of the crown, with 1-4 stems from each of them. Stems 1-3 dm. high, herbaceous, scabrous, densely tufted on the crown, very leafy, especially so upwards. Depauperate plants have only a few distant stems, but well developed plants have very numerous crowded stems, of which I counted 51 in one such plant. Leaves linear-lanceolate, on the stems 1.5-3 cm. long, 2-4 mm. wide, on the branches 1.5-2 cm. long, 1 mm. wide, minutely punctate, with ciliolate margins and pointed upper ends, their color being a deep green, with a yellow tint. Inflorescence branching out from above the middle of the stem, very leafy and with leaves of the small kind, its branches terminating in a very contracted, either flat-topped, perfect cyme, or the peripheral branches perhaps not reaching exactly as high up as the central ones. Involucres 4.5-5 mm. high, cylindrical or somewhat turbinate (becoming so the more in dried plants because the upper part offers less resistance to pressure and is flattened out more than the lower), viscid, the uppermost sessile in glomerules of 3-4, the lateral ones peduncled. Involucral bracts in 3-4 series, broadly lanceolate, green or pale with green tips, blunt or pointed. Flowers varying from a light yellow to a deep yellow color. Rays 4-6, disk-flowers 3-5, there being usually more rays than disk-flowers in a head.

This species belongs to the same group as *G. diversifolia* Greene, and *G. scoparia* Rydb. The former is rather loosely tufted, has an inflorescence of large, turbinate involucres in an open and not flat-topped cyme, and 8 or 10 disk-flowers. *G. scoparia* is larger, having stems often 4 dm. in length, and its involucres are over 5 mm. long and oblong-turbinate.

The plant is common in high, dry, sunny prairie soil in central North Dakota, and its flowering time is August-September. It is one of the few high prairie plants that successfully resisted the drought of 1910. The type was collected at Leeds, N. Dakota.

I deem it delightfully appropriate to name this strikingly beautiful plant in honor of Dr. Edw. L. Greene, the singularly conspicuous landmark in modern botanical history, *princeps ille rei herbariae principum.*

Gutierrezia fulva sp. nov.

Caules 15-18 cm. alti, in caudice perenni, ligneo aliquantulum dispersi, fere glabri, angulati. Folia linearia vel lineari-lanceolata, in caulibus 1-3 cm. longa, 1-2 mm. lata, in ramis 0.5—1.5 cm. longa, filiformia—1 mm. lata, colore pallide et obscure viridi. Inflorescentia cymum apertum, planum vel rotundatum, formans. Involucra 5-6 mm. longa, turbinata, lateralia longe-pedunculata et saepe simplicia, media in glomerulis 2-4 capitulorum sessilia vel subsessilia. Bracteae involucri in 3-4 seriebus dispositae, ovatae, viridibus, obtusis apicibus pellucidae. Flores fulvi, discoidei plerumque 5, radiati 6-8.

Stem 5-18 cm. high, loosely tufted on a ligneous persistent caudex, nearly glabrous, angled. Leaves linear or linear-lanceolate, 1-3 cm. long, 1-2 mm. wide on the stems, 0.5—1.5 cm. long, filiform—1 mm. wide on the branches, of a rather dull, dark green color. Inflorescence in an open, flat—or round-topped cyme. Heads 5-6 mm. long, turbinate, the peripheral long-peduncled and often simple, the central sessile or nearly so, in glomerulis of 2-4. Bracts of the involucre in 3 or 4 series, ovate, hyaline with green, obtuse tips. Flowers deep yellow. Disk-flowers usually 5, rays 6-8.

The species belongs to the same group as *G. diversifolia* Greene, which has rays 5 or 6, disk-flowers 8 or 10, *G. scoparia* Rydb., which is larger in all its parts, has lanceolate outer bracts and oblong- turbinate involucres, and *G. Greenei,* which is densely tufted and has a strikingly different color of its foliage, contracted inflorescence and rays and disk-flowers numerically different.

The plant grows on dry, sunny hills or hillsides and was collected on August 28, 1908, by the writer at Des Lacs, Ward County.

Achillea lanulosa Nutt. var. **arachnoidea,** var. nov.

Caulis laxe arachnoideus. Folia caulina 15-28, stricte vel laxe sericeo-pubescentia.

Stem loosely arachnoid, stem leaves 15-28, appressedly or loosely silky pubescent.

In woodland thicket, Turtle Mountains, N. Dak., July, 1910.

Plantago major L, var. **luxuriosa,** var. nov.

Planta luxuriosa, folia erecta, 7-11 nervata, late ovato-orbicularia, apice retuso et basi rotunda vel cordata, amplissima 12-14 cm. diametro, petioli lati et canaliculati, scapi erecti.

Plant exuberant, leaves upright and 7-11-nerved, broadly ovate-orbicular, with obtuse apex and round or cordate base, the largest 12-14 cm. in diameter, petioles broad and channeled, scapes erect.

In low meadow land of the Turtle Mountains, N. Dakota, near St. John, July, 1910.

Salicornia rubra A. Nels., var. **prona** var. nov.

Planta ramosa, et rami fundum petentes.

Profusely branched, and the branches bent down towards the ground.

In saline soil, Devil's Lake, North Dakota, collected on August 18, 1910.

Helianthus nitidus sp. nov.

Perennis. Rhizoma crassum, tuberosum. Caulis 6-10 dm. altus, in parte superiore ramosior, strigoso-pubescens apicem versus, ceterum glabratus, saltem aetate. Folia splendide viridia, oblongo-ovata, 6-10 cm. longa, 3-5 cm. lata, coriacea, juxta basim 3-nervata, in caule breviter petiolata, in ramis sessilia vel subsessilia, serrata, in lamina superiore scabra, in lamina inferiore strigoso-tomentosa, capillis strigosis longioribus in nervis operta, superiora quidem basi abrupte contracta, alterna vel opposita, inferiora basi angustata et opposita, nonnumquam omnia vel nonnulla in tribus verticillata. Petioli paulum alati, marginibus ciliatis, partim amplectantes, inter oppositos sicut connati. Involucra 3-5 cm. diametro, numerosa. Bracteae involucri lanceolatae, lamina et margine inferiore ciliis longis, albis praetexta, margine autem superiore breviter ciliata. Flores radiati 13-20, 1½ cm. longa, 7 mm. lata.

Plant with a fleshy, thick, perennial tuber-bearing rootstock. Stem 6-10 dm. high, very much branched above, strigose-pubescent in the upper part, else glabrate, at least in age. Leaves bright green, oblong-ovate, 6-10 cm. long, 3-5 cm. wide, leathery, 3-nerved near the base, on the stem short-petioled, on the branches sessile or nearly so, serrate, scabrous above, strigose-tomentose beneath with longer, strigose hairs on the veins, the upper alternate or opposite, abruptly contracted at base, the lower opposite, narrowed at base; sometimes all or part of the leaves are verticillate in 3's. Petioles somewhat winged, with ciliate margins, partly clasping, somewhat connate when the leaves are opposite. Heads 3-5 cm. in diameter, numerous. Bracts of the involucre lanceolate, long-acuminate, spreading, in two series, or all having nearly the same length, with long spreading white hairs on the margin and the surface of the lower half, on the upper margin short-ciliate. Rays 13-20, 1½ cm. long, 7 mm. wide.

This species is related to *H. tuberosus* L., which is larger in all its parts, with long-petioled leaves; its rays are 3 cm. long, 1 cm. wide.

The plant grows in rich, moist soil in ravines or other protected localities in central North Dakota, and the type was collected by myself at Butte, N. Dakota, on August 5, 1906.

Helianthus nitidus var. **camporum,** var. nov.

Lamina folii inferior scabra.

Leaves scabrous beneath.

Not rare on the open prairie. Collected at Leeds, on Sept. 8, 1910.

Helianthus apricus sp. nov.

Perennis. Rhizoma crassum, tuberosum. Caulis 6-7 dm. altus, scaber, apice albo-strigoso, simplex vel in axillis superioribus sparsim ramosus. Folia lanceolata vel anguste ovato-lanceolata, firma, plana, lamina superiore scabra, inferiore albo-strigosa, juxta basim 3-nervata, extremitatibus ambobus angustata, apice acuto, breviter petiolata, marginibus tumescentibus serrulata, 2-7 cm. longa, 5-22 mm. lata (relatione plerumque 3:1), opposita vel superiorum 1-5 alternata. Petioli cauli proxime ciliati, inter oppositos quasi connati. Involucra solitaria vel pauca, 5-6 cm. diametro. Bracteae lanceolatae, longe acuminatae, divaricatae, conferte pubescentes, margine inferiore ciliis longis, albis vestitae. Flores radiati 15-20.

Perennial, with fleshy, thickened, tuber-bearing rootstocks. Stem 6-7 dm. high, scabrous, white-strigose at the top, simple or with few branches in the upper axils, and one head at the end of each branch. Leaves lanceolate or narrowly ovate-lanceolate, firm, flat, scabrous above, strigose white-hairy beneath, 3-nerved near the base, narrowed at both ends, with acute apex, short-petioled, serulate with thickened margins, 2-7 cm. long, 5-22 mm. wide, usually in the proportion of three times as long as wide, all opposite or 1-5 of the uppermost alternate. Petioles ciliate at the proximal end, somewhat connate when opposite. Heads single or few, 5-6 cm. in diameter. Involucral bracts in two rows, lanceolate, long-acuminate, spreading, with appressed pubescence, and margined below the middle with white, long, spreading hairs. Rays, 15-20.

Among related plants *H. subtuberosus* Bourgeau, has leaves narrowly lanceolate, scabrous beneath and four times as long as wide, with densely pubescent and white-ciliolate bracts, and *H. Maximiliani* Schrad, has dull green, pinnately veined conduplicate, elongated lanceolate leaves, about 6 cm. long, 16 mm. wide, or in that proportion, and involucral bracts in four series (this last character is hardly noticeable except on the living plant).

The species grows in dry soil on the open prairie in central North Dakota. The type was collected by myself at Leeds, on September 10, 1900.

Leeds, North Dakota.

The Name of Our American Wax Bayberries.

J. A. NIEUWLAND.

Quite a number of botanists more or less recent and others even generations ago have come to the conclusion that the Linnaean aggregate genus *Myrica* like so many other of his composite groups to which he applied the name genus, should be split up, not only for convenience but to show proper phytological relations. The European bayberries had been called *Gale* first by J. J. Bauhin in 1650, and nearly all botanists after him, Tournefort included, accepted the name without hesitation. Linnaeus, however, whatever other reasons he may have had for not liking the name, rejected it because it was not of Latin origin, and to make the confusion worse gave the bereaved plants the name *Myrica,* which for centuries by botanists, and still by common people where the plants grow, had been used for what Linnaeus called *Tamarix,* from *Tamariscus.* Such wanton transfer and changing of well-grounded and well-established names seems to have been a very favorite amusement of Linnaeus, and not a few of these nomenclatural piracies are unhesitatingly accepted by botanists now who hold that 1753 is the beginning of botanical nomenclature, if not botanical science as well.

In looking through the old English herbals of Parkinson* and Gerarde† one cannot but help seeing, even if only superficially acquainted with the *Species Plantarum* of Linnaeus, that this author obtained some good ideas from the two Englishmen, which have perhaps been unthinkingly accredited as original with the eighteenth century botanist. Though Parkinson and Gerarde can not perhaps be said to have used many

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* Parkinson, J. Theatrum Botanicum, 1640.

† Gerarde, J. The Herball or Historie of Plants, 1597.